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(54) 1,3-Oxathiolane nucleoside analogues.

(57) The invention relates to 1,3-oxathiolane nucleoside analogues and their use in the treatment of viral infections. More specifically, this invention relates to (-)-4-amino-5-fluoro-1-(2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-oxathiolan-5-yl)-(1H)-pyrimidin-2-one and pharmaceutical acceptable derivatives and pharmaceutical formulations thereof.

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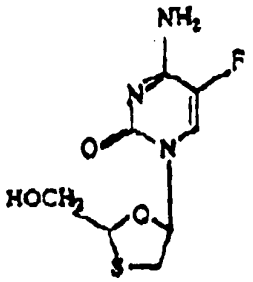
The present invention relates to nucleoside analogues and their use in medicine. More specifically the invention is concerned with 1,3-oxathiolane nucleoside analogues, pharmaceutical formulations thereof and the use thereof in the treatment of viral infections.

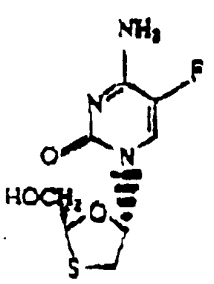
The only compound currently approved for the treatment of conditions caused by HIV is 3'-azido-3'deoxythymidine (AZT, zidovudine, BW 509U). However this compound has a significant side-effect liability and thus either cannot be employed or, once employed, may have to be withdrawn in a significant number of patients. There is in consequence a continuing need to provide compounds which are effective against HIV but with a concomitant significantly better therapeutic index.

The compound of formula (I)

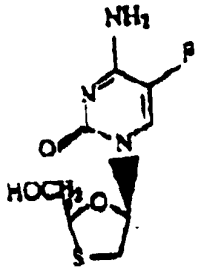


(I)

is a racemic mixture of the two enantiomers of formulae (I-1) and (I-2):



(I-1)



(I-2)

We have now found that, surprisingly, the (-)-enantiomer of the compound of formula (I) is much more active than the (+)-enantiomer, although both enantiomers show unexpectedly low cytotoxicity. There is thus provided in a first aspect of the invention the (-) (or laevorotatory) enantiomer of the compound of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof.

The (-)-enantiomer has the chemical name (-)-4-amino-5-fluoro-1-(2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-oxathiolan-5-yl)-(1H)-pyrimidin-2-one (hereinafter compound (A)). This enantiomer has the absolute stereochemistry shown in formula (I-1).

Preferably compound (A) is provided substantially free of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer, that is to say no more than about 5% w/w of the (+)-enantiomer, more preferably no more than about 2%, and most preferably less than about 1% w/w is present.

By "a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative" is meant any pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester, or salt of such ester, of compound (A) or any other compound which, upon administration to the recipient, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) compound (A) or an antivirally active metabolite or residue thereof.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that compound (A) may be modified to provide pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof, at functional groups in both the base moiety and at the hydroxymethyl group of the oxathiolane ring. Modification at all such functional groups are included within the scope of the invention. However, of particular interest are pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives obtained by modification of the 2-hydroxymethyl group of the oxathiolane ring.

Preferred esters of compound (A) include the compounds in which the hydrogen of the 2-hydroxymethyl group is replaced by an acyl function

in which the non-carbonyl moiety R of the ester is selected from hydrogen, straight or branched chain alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, t-butyl, n-butyl), alkoxyalkyl (e.g., methoxymethyl), aralkyl (e.g., benzyl), aryloxyalkyl (e.g., phenoxymethyl), aryl (e.g., phenyl optionally substituted by halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy); sulphonate esters such as alkyl- or aralkylsulphonyl (e.g., methanesulphonyl); amino acid esters (e.g., L-valyl or L-isoleucyl) and mono-, di- or tri phosphate esters.

With regard to the above described esters, unless otherwise specified, any alkyl moiety present advantageously contains 1 to 16 carbon atoms, particularly 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Any aryl moiety present in such esters advantageously comprises a phenyl group.

In particular the esters may be a C_{1-16} alkyl ester, an unsubstituted benzyl ester or a benzyl ester substituted by at least one halogen (bromine, chlorine, fluorine or iodine), C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, nitro or trifluoromethyl group.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compound (A) include those derived from pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic and organic acids and bases. Examples of suitable acids include hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, nitric, perchloric, fumaric, maleic, phosphoric, glycollic, lactic, salicylic, succinic, toluene-p-sulphonic, tartaric, acetic, citric, methanesulphonic, formic, benzoic, malonic, naphthalene-2-sulphonic and benzenesulphonic acids. Other acids such as oxalic, while not in themselves pharmaceutically acceptable, may be useful as intermediates in obtaining the compounds of the invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts.

Salts derived from appropriate bases include alkali metal (e.g., sodium), alkaline earth metal (e.g., magnesium), ammonium and NR_4^+ (where R is C_{1-4} alkyl) salts.

References hereinafter to a compound according to the invention include both the compound (A) and its pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives.

The compounds of the invention either themselves possess antiviral activity and/or are metabolizable to such compounds. In particular these compounds are effective in inhibiting the replication of retroviruses, including human retroviruses such as human immunodeficiency viruses (HIV's), the causative agents of AIDS.

The compounds of the invention are also useful in the treatment of animals including man infected with the hepatitis B virus (HBV).

There is thus provided as a further aspect of the invention compound (A) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof for use as an active therapeutic agent in particular as an antiviral agent, for example in the treatment of retroviral infections or HBV infections.

In a further or alternative aspect there is provided a method for the treatment of a viral infection, in particular an infection caused by HBV or a retrovirus such as HIV, in a mammal including man comprising administration of an effective amount of compound (A) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.

There is also provided in a further or alternative aspect use of compound (A) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a viral infection.

The compounds of the invention are also useful in the treatment of AIDS related conditions such as AIDS-related complex (ARC), progressive generalized lymphadenopathy (PGL), AIDS-related neurological conditions (such a dementia or tropical paraparesis), anti-HIV antibody positive and HIV-positive conditions, Kaposi's sarcoma, thrombocytopenia purpurea and associated opportunistic infections for example *pneumocystis carinii*.

The compounds of the invention are also useful in the prevention of progression to clinical illness of individuals who are anti-HIV antibody or HIV-antigen positive and in prophylaxis following exposure to HIV.

The compound (A) or pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof may also be used for the prevention of viral contamination of physiological fluids such as blood or semen *in vitro*.

The compounds of the invention are also useful in the treatment of animals including man infected with the hepatitis B virus.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that reference herein to treatment extends to prophylaxis as well as the treatment of established infections or symptoms.

It will be further appreciated that the amount of a compound of the invention required for use in treatment will vary not only with the particular compound selected but also with the route of administration, the nature of the condition being treated and the age and condition of the patient and will be ultimately at the discretion of the attendant physician or veterinarian. In general however a suitable dose will be in the range of from about 0.1 to about 750 mg/kg of bodyweight per day preferably in the range of 0.5 to 60 mg/kg/day, most preferably

in the range of 1 to 20 mg/kg/day.

The desired dose may conveniently be presented in a single dose or as divided doses administered at appropriate intervals, for example as two, three, four or more sub doses per day.

The compound is conveniently administered in unit dosage form; for example containing 10 to 1500 mg, conveniently 20 to 1000 mg, most conveniently 50 to 700 mg of active ingredient per unit dosage form.

Ideally the active ingredient should be administered to achieve peak plasma concentrations of the active compound of from about 1 to about 75 µM, preferably about 2 to 50 µM, most preferably about 3 to about 30 µM. This may be achieved, for example, by the intravenous injection of a 0.1 to 5% solution of the active ingredient, optionally in saline, or orally administered as a bolus containing about 1 to about 100 mg of the active ingredient. Desirable blood levels may be maintained by a continuous infusion to provide about 0.01 to about 5.0 mg/kg/hour or by intermittent infusions containing about 0.4 to about 15 mg/kg of the active ingredient.

While it is possible that, for use in therapy, a compound of the invention may be administered as the raw chemical, it is preferable to present the active ingredient as a pharmaceutical formulation.

The invention thus further provides a pharmaceutical formulation comprising compound (A) or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers therefor and, optionally, other therapeutic and/or prophylactic ingredients. The carrier(s) must be 'acceptable' in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and not deleterious to the recipient thereof.

Pharmaceutical formulations include those suitable for oral, rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal and sublingual), vaginal or parenteral (including intramuscular, sub-cutaneous and intravenous) administration or in a form suitable for administration by inhalation or insufflation. The formulations may, where appropriate, be conveniently presented in discrete dosage units and may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy. All methods include the step of bringing into association the active compound with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both and then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired formulation.

Pharmaceutical formulations suitable for oral administration may conveniently be presented as discrete units such as capsules, cachets or tablets each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient; as a powder or granules; as a solution, a suspension or as an emulsion. The active ingredient may also be presented as a bolus, electuary or paste. Tablets and capsules for oral administration may contain conventional excipients such as binding agents, fillers, lubricants, disintegrants, or wetting agents. The tablets may be coated according to methods well known in the art. Oral liquid preparations may be in the form of, for example, aqueous or oily suspensions, solutions, emulsions, syrups or elixirs, or may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may contain conventional additives such as suspending agents, emulsifying agents, non-aqueous vehicles (which may include edible oils), or preservatives.

The compounds according to the invention may also be formulated for parenteral administration (e.g., by injection, for example bolus injection or continuous infusion) and may be presented in unit dose form in ampoules, pre-filled syringes, small volume infusion or in multi-dose containers with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions, or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form, obtained by aseptic isolation or sterile solid or by lyophilisation from solution, for constitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g., sterile, pyrogen-free water, before use.

For topical administration to the epidermis the compounds according to the invention may be formulated as ointments, creams or lotions, or as a transdermal patch. Ointments and creams may, for example, be formulated with an aqueous or oily base with the addition of suitable thickening and/or gelling agents. Lotions may be formulated with an aqueous or oily base and will in general also contain one or more emulsifying agents, stabilizing agents, dispersing agents, suspending agents, thickening agents, or coloring agents.

Formulations suitable for topical administration in the mouth include lozenges comprising active ingredient in a flavored base, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth; pastilles comprising the active ingredient in an inert base such as gelatin and glycerin or sucrose and acacia; and mouthwashes comprising the active ingredient in a suitable liquid carrier.

Pharmaceutical formulations suitable for rectal administration wherein the carrier is a solid are most preferably presented as unit dose suppositories. Suitable carriers include cocoa butter and other materials commonly used in the art, and the suppositories may be conveniently formed by admixture of the active compound with the softened or melted carrier(s) followed by chilling and shaping in moulds.

Formulations suitable for vaginal administration may be presented as pessaries, tampons, creams, gels, pastes, foams or sprays containing in addition to the active ingredient such carriers as are known in the art to be appropriate.

For intranasal administration the compounds of the invention may be used as a liquid spray or dispersible

include -OR where R is an alkyl group, e.g., a C_{1-4} alkyl group such as methyl or R is an acyl group, e.g., a C_{1-4} alkyl group such as acetyl or halogen, for example iodine, bromine or chlorine.

The compound of formula (VIII) is conveniently reacted with 5-fluoro-cytosine or an appropriate pyrimidine base precursor thereof (previously silylated with a silylating agent such as hexamethyldisilazane) in a compatible solvent such as methylene chloride using a Lewis acid such as titanium tetrachloride, trimethylsilyltriflate, trimethylsilyl iodide (TMSI) or tin (IV) compound such as $SnCl_4$.

The 1,3-oxathiolanes of formula (VIII) may be prepared for example by reaction of an aldehyde of formula (VII) with a mercaptoacetal of formula (VI) in a compatible organic solvent such as toluene in the presence of an acid catalyst for example a Lewis acid such as zinc chloride.

$HSCH_2CH(OC_2H_5)_2$ (VI)

$C_6H_5CO_2CH_2CH_2CHO$ (VII)

The mercaptoacetals of formula (VI) may be prepared by methods known in the art for example G. Hesse and L. Jenne, Chem. Ber., 85, pp. 924-939 (1952).

The aldehydes of formula (VII) may be prepared by methods known in the art for example E.G. Hallonquist and H. Hibbert, Can. J. Research, 8, pp. 128-138 (1933). Conveniently the crude aldehyde (VII) may be purified by conversion to the crystalline bisulphite sodium adduct and subsequent reconversion to the free aldehyde.

In a second process the compound (A) is obtained by base interconversion of a compound of formula (IX)

(IX)

where B is a base convertible to 5-fluoro-cytosine. Such interconversion may be effected either by simple chemical transformation (e.g. the conversion of uracil base to cytosine) or by an enzymatic conversion using a deoxyribosyl transferase. Such methods and conditions for base interconversion are well known in the art of nucleoside chemistry.

In a third process a compound of formula (XI)

(XI)

may be converted to the compound (A) by conversion of the anomeric NH_2 group to the 5-fluoro-cytosine base by methods well known in the nucleoside chemistry art.

Many of the reactions described hereinabove have been extensively reported in the context of nucleoside synthesis, for example in Nucleoside Analogs - Chemistry, Biology and Medical Applications, R.T. Walker et al., Eds., Plenum Press, New York (1979) at pages 186-191 and T. Ueda, Chemistry of Nucleosides and Nucleotides, Vol I, L.B. Townsend Ed., Plenum Press, New York (1988) at pages 185-191, the disclosures of which are incorporated by reference herein.

It will be appreciated that the above reactions may require the use of, or conveniently may be applied to, starting materials having protected functional groups, and deprotection might thus be required as an intermediate or final step to yield the desired compound. Protection and deprotection of functional groups may be effected using conventional means. Thus, for example, amino groups may be protected by a group selected from aralkyl (e.g. benzyl), acyl, aryl (e.g. 2,4-dinitrophenyl) or silyl; subsequent removal of the protecting group being effected when desired by hydrolysis or hydrogenolysis as appropriate using standard conditions. Hydroxyl groups may be protected using any conventional hydroxyl protecting group, for example, as described in Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry, J.F.W. McOmie, Ed., Plenum Press, New York (1973) or T.W. Greene, Protected Groups in Organic Synthesis, John Wiley and Sons, New York (1981). Examples of suitable hydroxyl protecting groups include groups selected from alkyl (e.g. methyl, t-butyl or methoxymethyl), aralkyl (e.g., benzyl, diphenylmethyl or triphenylmethyl), heterocyclic groups such as tetrahydropyranyl, acyl (e.g., acetyl or benzoyl) and silyl groups such as trialkylsilyl (e.g., t-butyldimethylsilyl). The hydroxyl protecting groups may be removed by conventional techniques. Thus, for example, alkyl, silyl, acyl and heterocyclic groups may be removed by solvolysis, e.g., by hydrolysis under acidic or basic conditions. Aralkyl groups such as triphenylmethyl

may similarly be removed by solvolysis, e.g., by hydrolysis under acidic conditions. Aralkyl groups such as benzyl may be cleaved for example by treatment with BF_3/etherate and acetic anhydride followed by removal of acetate groups so formed at an appropriate stage in the synthesis. Silyl groups may also conveniently be removed using a source of fluoride ions such as tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride.

In the above processes compound (A) is generally obtained as a mixture of the cis and trans isomers of which the cis isomer is the compound of interest.

These isomers may be separated by physical means, e.g., chromatography on silica gel or by fractional crystallization, either directly or on a suitable derivative thereof, e.g., acetates (prepared for example with acetic anhydride) followed, after separation, by conversion back to the parent product (e.g., by deacetylation with methanolic ammonia).

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the invention may be prepared as described in US Patent No. 4,383,114, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein. Thus, for example, when it is desired to prepare an acid addition salt of compound (A) the product of any of the above processes may be converted into a salt by treatment of the resulting free base with a suitable acid using conventional methods. Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts may be prepared by reacting the free base with an appropriate acid optionally in the presence of a suitable solvent such as an ester (e.g., ethyl acetate) or an alcohol (e.g., methanol, ethanol or isopropanol). Inorganic basic salts may be prepared by reacting the parent compound with a suitable base such as an alcohol (e.g., methanol). Pharmaceutically acceptable salts may also be prepared from other salts, including other pharmaceutical acceptable salts, of the compound (A) using conventional methods.

Compound (A) may be converted into a pharmaceutically acceptable phosphate or other ester by reaction with a phosphorylating agent, such as $POCl_3$, or a suitable esterifying agent, such as an acid halide or anhydride, as appropriate. An ester or salt of compound (A) may be converted to the parent compound for example by hydrolysis.

Resolution of the final product, or an intermediate or starting material therefor may be effected by any suitable method known in the art: see for example E.L. Eliel, Stereochemistry of Carbon Compounds, McGraw Hill (1962) and S.H. Wilen, Tables of Resolving Agents.

Thus for example the compound (A) may be obtained by chiral HPLC using a suitable stationary phase for example acetylated β-cyclodextrin or cellulose triacetate and a suitable solvent for example an alcohol such as ethanol or an aqueous solution of for example triethyl ammonium acetate. Alternatively the compounds may be resolved by enzyme mediated enantioselective catabolism with a suitable enzyme such as cytidine deaminase or selective enzymatic degradation of a suitable derivative e.g. arylamidase. When resolution is effected enzymatically the enzyme may be employed either in solution or, more conveniently, in immobilized form. Enzymes may be immobilized by any method known in the art, for example by adsorption onto a resin such as Eupergit C.

The invention will be further described by the following examples which are not intended to limit the invention in any way. All temperatures are in degrees Celsius.

Intermediate 1

(±)-Cis-5-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

(-) 2-Benzoyloxymethyl-5-acetoxy-1,3-oxathiolane

Benzoyloxyacetaldehyde (216.33 g, 1.32 mol) was dissolved in pyridine (373 ml, 4.61 mol) and 1,4-dithiane-2,5-diol (100.31 g, 0.66 mol) was added to the solution. The heterogeneous mixture was stirred at 60-65°C under nitrogen atmosphere for 1 hour. At the end of the reaction, a complete solution was obtained. Dichloromethane (660 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and it was cooled to 0°C with salt-ice bath. Acetyl chloride (251 ml, 3.95 mol) was added dropwise to the solution at 0-5°C over 1.5-2 hours. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0-5°C for 30 minutes, then it was poured carefully onto a cold (0°C) solution of saturated sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer was separated. The water layer was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 200 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (3 x 200 ml) and brine (200 ml). The solution was dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. The traces of pyridine were removed by azeotropic distillation with benzene. 320.70 g crude product was obtained which was purified by Kugelrohr distillation or filtration through a short silica gel column. [Solvent system: hexane/ethyl acetate (3/1)].

(ii) cis-and trans-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(N4'-acetyl-5'-fluoro-cytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

5-Fluorocytosine (4.30 g, 33.3 mmol), hexamethyldisilazane (25 ml) and ammonium sulfate (120 mg) were boiled under reflux until the cytosine dissolved (3 hours) and then further refluxed for 2 hours. The hexamethyldisilazane was evaporated in vacuo and toluene (100 ml) was added to the residue to co-evaporate the solvents. The resulting solution bis(trimethylsilyl)-fluorocytosine in dichloromethane (40 ml) was added under argon to a solution of 2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-acetoxy-1,3-oxathiolane (8.537 g, 30.3 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (100 ml) and molecular sieves (4A, 2 g) previously prepared under argon and cooled at 0°C for 20 minutes. [(Trifluoromethane-sulfonyl)oxy] trimethyl silane (6 ml, 31 mmol) was added to this mixture at 0°C and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The filtrate was shaken two times with 300 ml of brine and one time with distilled water. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to dryness. This afforded a crude 5-fluoro-cytosine derivative (10.1 g), R_f = 0.57 (EtOAc:MeOH 9:1).

This residue was acetylated in the next step without further purification. The crude material was dissolved in dry dichloromethane (120 ml) in a 500 ml round bottom flask under argon. Triethylamine (12.7 ml, 91.1 mmol) and dimethyl aminopyridine (111 mg, 0.9 mmol) were added to the solution. The flask was then immersed in an ice bath for 1 hour under argon. Acetic anhydride (4.3 ml, 46 mmol), distilled over sodium acetate, was syringed into the cooled flask. The mixture was stirred overnight and then carefully decanted into an erlenmeyer flask containing saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The product was then washed with distilled water followed by brine solution. The methylene chloride portions were dried and evaporated under high vacuum to dryness, yielding an acetylated α/β mixture as a colorless foam, weighing 9.8 g after drying. Flash chromatography of this material using ethylacetate: methanol (9:1) afforded 3.1 g, 7.6 mmol (46%) pure *trans*- and 3.5 g, 8.6 mmol (50%) pure *cis*- title compounds.

trans-isomer: R_f = 0.65 in ethyl acetate:methanol 9:1
U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max: 309 nm
^{1}H-NMR δ (ppm in $CDCl_3$)
8.77 (b, 1H; C_4'-NH-Ac)
8.06 (m, 2H: aromatic)
7.70 (d, 1H; C_6'-H, J_{HF}=6.3 Hz)
7.62 (m, 1H; aromatic)
7.49 (m, 2H; aromatic)
6.51 (dd, 1H; C_5-H)
5.91 (dd, 1H; O_2-H)
4.48 (dd, 2H; C_5-$CH_2OCOC_6H_5$)
3.88 (dd, 1H; C_4-H)
3.34 (dd, 1H; C_4-H)
2.06 (s, 3H; NH-COCH_3)
cis-isomer: R_f = 0.55 in ethyl acetate:methanol 9:1
U.V.: (MeOH) Lambda max: 309 nm
^{1}H-NMR δ (ppm in $CDCl_3$)
8.72 (b, 1H; C_4'-NH-Ac)
8.05 (m, 2H; aromatic)
7.87 (d, 1H; C_6'-H, J_{HF} =6.2Hz)
7.60 (m, 1H; aromatic)
7.49 (m, 2H; aromatic)
6.32 (dd, 1H; C_5-H)
5.47 (dd, 1H; C_2-H)
4.79 (dd, 2H; C_5-$CH_2OCOC_6H_5$)
3.62 (dd, 1H; C_4-H)
3.19 (dd, 1H; C_4-H)
2.06 (s, 3H; NH-COCH_3)

(iii) (±)-Cis-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

1.2 g (3.05 mmol) of cis-2-benzoyloxymethyl-5-(N4'-acetyl-5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane was stirred in 30 ml of methanolic ammonia at 0°C for 1 hour and then overnight at room temperature. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was triturated twice (2 x 30 ml) with anhydrous ether. The solid residue was recrystallized in absolute ethanol to give 655 mg (2.64 mmol, 87%) of pure *cis* title prod-

uct: m.p. 204-208°C; R_f = 0.21 in ethylacetate:ethanol (9:1). The desired compound was identified by ^1H, ^{13}C-NMR and U.V. Lambda max (H_2O) 280.0 nm.

cis-isomer:

^1H-NMR δ (ppm in DMSO-d_6)

8.22 (d, 1H; C_6'-H, $J_{6'F}$ =7.2Hz)
7.84 (s, 2H; C_4'-NH_2)
6.16 (t, 1H; C_1-H)
5.43 (t, 1H; C_2-CH_2-OH)
5.18 (t, 1H; C_3-H)
3.77 (m, 2H; C_2-CH_2OH)
3.36 (dd, 1H; C_4-H

^{13}C-NMR (DMSO-d_6)

C_6'	C_2'	C_5'	C_8'
153.46	158.14	134.63	126.32
	($^3J_{CF}$ =14.0Hz)	(J_{CF} =24.1Hz)	(J_{CF} =33.5Hz)

C_5	C_4	C_2	CH_2OH
86.82	36.80	86.77	62.32

Example 1

(-)-4-Amino-5-fluoro-1-(2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-oxathiolan-5-yl)-(1H)-pyrimidin-2-one

(i) (-)-cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane monophosphate

To a stirred mixture of intermediate 1 (500 mg, 2.024 mmol) in dry trimethyl phosphate (10 ml) cooled to 0°C, was added dropwise phosphorus oxychloride (1.22 ml, 13.1 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at that temperature for 1 hour and then quenched in ice water. The pH of the cold mixture was adjusted to 3 by the addition of aqueous 1N sodium hydroxide, then applied to a charcoal column (5 g, DARCO), which was eluted with water followed by ethanol and aqueous ammonia in a (10:10:1) ratio. Fractions containing crude monophosphate were combined and evaporated and subsequently was applied to a column containing 15 g of DEAE sephadex A25 (HCO_3-form). Elution was undertaken with a gradient of water (300 ml), 0.1M-NH_4HCO_3 (300 ml), and 0.2M NH_4HCO_3 (100 ml). Evaporation of appropriate fractions after dilution with water (80 ml) afforded (±) cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane monophosphate as a white solid R_f = 0.5 (n.PrOH:NH_4OH 6:4) yield = 612 mg, 1.77 mmol, 87.6%. ^1H NMR δ (ppm in D_2O). 8.27 (d, 1H, C_6'-H, $J_{6'F}$ =6.47Hz), 6.33 (dd, 1H, C_2-H), 5.47 (t, 1H, C_5-H), 4.84 (m, 2H, C_2-CH_2OH). 3.83 (dd, 1H, C_4-H). 3.30 (dd, 1H, C_4-H). HPLC>99%.

(ii) (+)-Cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

To a solution of (±) cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane monophosphate (100 mg, 0.28 mmol) in 3 ml of glycine buffer solution [glycine (52.6 mg) and magnesium chloride (19 mg) in water (10 ml)], was added in one portion 5'-nucleotidase [Sigma, 3.5 mg at 29 unit/mg]. The resulting mixture was incubated at 37°C with shaking. The reaction was monitored by HPLC [chiral cellulose α-acid glycoprotein (AGP) using 0.2M sodium phosphate as eluent at pH 7 with a flow rate 0.16 ml/min] at different intervals. Only the (+)-enantiomer was observed after 2.5 hours. More enzyme (2 mg) was added, and incubation was continued for a further 2 hours. HPLC analysis clearly showed selective and complete hydrolysis of the (+)-enantiomer. The resulting mixture was applied to a column of DEAE sephadex A-25 (HCO_3 form). Elution was undertaken with water (150 ml), followed by 0.1 and 0.2M NH_4HCO_3 (100 ml each). Appropriate fractions containing the first eluted nucleoside were combined and concentrated. The remaining solid was purified on a short column silica using ethyl acetate, methanol (4.5:0.5) as eluent and then separated by HPLC (employing the above mentioned conditions). This afforded pure (+)-cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (23 mg, 0.093 mmol, 32%) as a white solid $(\alpha)_D^{21}$ 123°C [c, 1.00, MeOH] m.p. 165°C NMR δ (ppm in DMSO). 5.26

(d, 1H, C'$_6$-H, $J_{6,5}$ = 5.22 Hz), 7.87 (s, 1H, NH_2, D_2O exchangeable), 7.63 (s, 1H, NH_2, D_2O exchangeable), 6.20 (dd, 1H, C_5-H), 5.48 (t, 1H, C_2-H), 5.24 (t, 1H, CH_2-OH, D_2O exchange), 3.84 (m, 2H, C_4-CH_2OH), 3.50 (dd, 1H, C_5-H), 3.37 (dd, 1H, C_5-H).

(III) (-)-Cis-1-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane

Appropriate fractions from the sephadex column containing the second eluted nucleoside described in step (II) were combined and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in 2 ml of water and treated with alkaline phosphatase (Sigma, 1 ml at 60 units/ml) followed by incubation at 37°C for 1.5 hours. Solvent was then evaporated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using EtOAc:MeOH (4:1) as eluent followed by HPLC (separation using the same conditions mentioned above). This afforded pure (-)-cis-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5'-fluorocytosin-1'-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (20 mg, 0.081 mmol, 28%) m.p. 190°C (d) rf=0.21, EtOAc:MeOH (4:1), U.V.: (H_2O) max : 279.1nm. ^1H NMR δ (ppm in DMSO-d_6), 8.16 (d, 1H, C'$_6$-H, $J_{6,5}$=7.26 Hz), 7.88 (s, 1H, C'$_4$-NH_2, D_2O exchangeable), 7.66 (s, 1H, C'$_4$-NH_2,D_2O exchangeable), 5.24 (t, 1H, C_5-H), 5.89 (m, 2H, C_4-CH_2-OH), 5.19 (dd, 1H, C_5-H), 3.16 (dd, 1H, C_5-H).

Intermediate 2 and Example 2 depict an alternate process for preparing the compound of formula (A).

Intermediate 2

(1'R, 2'S, 5'R)-MENTHYL-5R-(5'-FLUOROCYTOSIN-1"-YL)-1,3-OXATHIOLANE-2S-CARBOXYLATE

To a suspension of 5-fluorocytosine (155 mg, 1.2 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) at room temperature under an argon atmosphere was added, successively, 2,4,6-collidine (0.317 mL, 2.4 mmol) and t-butyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethane-sulfonate (0.551 mL, 2.4 mmol). The resultant mixture was stirred for 15 minutes and a clear solution was obtained. A solution of (1'R,2'S,5'R)-menthyl-5R-acetoxy-1,3-oxathiolane-2S-carboxylate (330 mg, 1 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (0.5 mL) was introduced, followed by iodotrimethylsilane (0.156 mL, 1.1 mmol). Stirring was continued for 3 hours. The mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) and washed successively with saturated aqueous $NaHSO_3$, water, brine and then was concentrated. The residue was taken up in ether-hexanes (1:1, 10mL) and saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (2 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. The aqueous layer was removed and the organic phase was centrifuged to afford a white solid which was washed with hexanes (3x8 mL) and then dried under vacuum. The product (1'R,2'S,5'R)-menthyl-5R-(5"-fluorocytosin-1"-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane-2S-carboxylate (360 mg, 88%) thus obtained contained about 6% of (1'R,2'S,5'R)-menthyl-5S-(5"-fluorocytosin-1"-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane-2S-carboxylate (NMR). This material was recrystallized from MeOH/CH_2Cl_2/benzene to give a crystalline product: $[\alpha]_D^{25}$+22° (c, 0.19, MeOH); m.p. 218-219°C. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 0.78 (d, 3H, J= 7Hz), 0.91 (t, 6H, J=7.8 Hz), 1.00 (m, 2H), 1.39-2.04 (m, 7H), 3.12 (dd, 1H, J=6.8 Hz, 6.1 Hz), 3.52 (dd, 1H, J=4.7 Hz, 6.1 Hz), 4.79 (dt, 1H, J=4.4 Hz, 4.8 Hz), 5.48 (s, 1 H), 5.76 (bs, 1H, exchangeable), 6.42 (bt, 1H, J=5.0 Hz), 8.10 (bs, 1H, exchangeable), 8.48 (d, 1H, J=6.6 Hz); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$-DMSO - d_6): δ 16.7, 21.2, 22.4, 23.7, 26.6, 31.8, 34.4, 38.8, 40.5, 47.2, 77.1, 79.1, 90.8, 128.3 (d, J=33 Hz), 137.1 (d, J=244 Hz), 154.2, 158.3 (d, J=15 Hz), 170.1.

Example 2

2S-HYDROXYMETHYL-5R-(5'-FLUOROCYTOSIN-1'-YL)-1,3-OXATHIOLANE

To a suspension of lithium aluminum hydride (10 mg, 0.54 mmol) in THF (1 mL) at ambient temperature under an argon atmosphere was slowly added a solution of (1'R,2'S,5'R)-menthyl-5R-(5"-fluorocytosin-1"-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane-2S-carboxylate (54 mg, 0.135 mmol) in THF (2 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 30 minutes, then quenched with excess methanol (2 mL), followed by the addition of silica gel (3 g). The resultant slurry was subjected to silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc-Hexane-MeOH, 1:1:1) to provide a gummy solid which was dried azeotropically with toluene to give 20.7 mg (93%) of a white solid as the product: $[\alpha]_D^{25}$+114° (c, 0.12, MeOH); ^1H NMR (DMSO-d6) δ 3.14 (dd, 1H, J=4.8, 11.0 Hz), 3.42 (dd, 1H J=5.8, 11.9 Hz), 3.76 (m,2H), 5.16 (m, 1H), 5.42 (t, 1H, J=4.6 Hz), 6.14 (m, 1H), 7.50 (br m, 1H, exchangeable), 7.83 (br m, 1H exchangeable), 8.20 (d, 1H, J=7.66 Hz).

Example 3

Biological Activity

(i) Antiviral Activity

Antiviral activity of the compound of Example 1 was determined against HIV-1 in the following cell lines.
C8166 cells, a human T-lymphoblastoid cell line, infected with HIV-1 strain RF.
MT-4 cells, a human T-cell leukaemia cell line, infected with HIV-1 strain RF.

Antiviral activity in C8166 cells was determined by inhibition of syncytium formation (Tochikura et al Virology, 164, 542-548) and in MT-4 cells by inhibition of formazan conversion (Baba et al. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 142, pp. 128-134 (1987); Mosmann, J.Immun. Meth., 65, pp. 55-63 (1983)). Antiviral activities were also determined by analyzing the amount of HIV p24 antigen synthesized in the presence and absence of enantiomers.

The results are shown in Tables 1 and 2 below:

Table 1

	50% Antiviral Activity (µg/ml)	
Assay	Formazan	Inhibition of syncytium formation
Cells	MT-4	C8166
Virus (HIV-1)	HIV-1 RF	HIV-1 RF
(+)-enantiomer	> 1	0.04
(-)-enantiomer	0.14	0.0018
Intermediate 1	0.068	0.013
AZT		0.0038

Table 2

50% Inhibition HIV p24 Synthesis (µg/ml)	
Cells	C8166
Virus	RF
(+)-enantiomer	0.1
(-)-enantiomer	0.0022
Intermediate 1	0.011
AZT	0.017

(ii) Cytotoxicity

The cytotoxicities of the compounds of Example 1 and the racemic compound (Intermediate 1) were determined in two CD4 cell lines: H9 and CEM.

Compounds for test were serially diluted from 100 µg/ml to 0.3 µg/ml (final concentrations) in 96 well mi-

orative plates. 3.8×10^4 cells were inoculated into each well of the plates including drug-free controls. After incubation at 37°C for 6 days, the viable cell count was determined by removing a sample of cell suspension and counting trypan blue excluding cells in a hemocytometer.

The results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

	50% Cytotoxicity (μg/ml)	
Compound	CEM cells	H9 cells
(+)-enantiomer	217	334
(-)-enantiomer	148	296
Intermediate 1	173	232

Claims

1. (-)-4-amino-5-fluoro-1-(2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-oxathiolan-5-yl)-(1H)-pyrimidin-2-one or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof.
2. A compound according to claim 1 substantially free of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.
3. A compound according to claim 1 wherein the (+)-enantiomer is present in an amount of no more than about 5% w/w.
4. A compound according to claim 1 wherein the (+)-enantiomer is present in an amount of no more than about 2% w/w.
5. A compound according to claim 1 wherein the (+)-enantiomer is present in an amount of less than about 1% w/w.
6. A compound according to any preceding claim in substantially pure form.
7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any of claims 1 to 6 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.
8. A compound according to any of claims 1 to 6 for use in therapy.
9. Use of a compound according to any of claims 1 to 6 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a viral infection.
10. Use of a compound according to any of claims 1 to 6 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of HIV infection.
11. Use of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 6 for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of hepatitis B infection.
12. A method for the preparation of a compound according to any of claims 1 to 6 which comprises separation

of the (-)-enantiomer from a mixture also containing the (+)-enantiomer.

13. A method according to claim 12 wherein the mixture of compounds is a racemic mixture.

14. A method according to claim 12 or claim 13 wherein the separation is effected by chiral HPLC.

15. A method according to claim 14 wherein the HPLC employs as a stationary phase acetylated β- cyclodextrin or cellulose triacetate.

16. A method according to claim 12 or claim 13 wherein the separation is effected by enzyme-mediated enantioselective catabolism.

17. A method according to claim 16 wherein the enzyme is employed in immobilized form.

18. A method according to claim 16 or claim 17 wherein the enzyme is cytidine deaminase.

19. A method according to claim 16 or claim 17 wherein the enzyme is a 5'-nucleotidase.

Claims for the following Contracting States : ES, GR

1. A method for the preparation of (-)-4-amino-5-fluoro-1-(2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-oxathiolan-5-yl)(1H)-pyrimidin-2-one or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof [compound (A)] which comprises the separation of the (-)-enantiomer from a mixture also containing the (+)-enantiomer.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein compound (A) is obtained substantially free of the corresponding (+)-enantiomer.

3. A method according to claim 2 wherein the (+)-enantiomer is present in an amount of no more than about 0% w/w.

4. A method according to claim 2 wherein the (+)-enantiomer is present in an amount of no more than about 2% w/w.

5. A method according to claim 2 wherein the (+)-enantiomer is present in an amount of less than about 1% w/w.

6. A method according to any preceding claim wherein compound (A) is obtained in substantially pure form.

7. A method according to any preceding claim wherein the mixture of compounds is a racemic mixture.

8. A method according to any of claims 1 to 7 wherein the separation is effected by chiral HPLC.

9. A method according to claim 8 wherein the HPLC employs as a stationary phase acetylated β-cyclodextrin or cellulose triacetate.

10. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein the separation is effected by enzyme-mediated enantioselective catabolism.

11. A method according to claim 10 wherein the enzyme is employed in immobilized form.

12. A method according to claim 10 or claim 11 wherein the enzyme is cytidine deaminase.

13. A method according to claim 10 or claim 11 wherein the enzyme is a 5'-nucleotidase.

14. A method for the preparation of a pharmaceutical formulation comprising as an active ingredient a compound produced according to any one of claims 1 to 13 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor which method comprises admixture of the active ingredient and the carrier.

European Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 92 30 7061

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	EP-A-0 382 526 (IAF BIOCHEM INTERNAT.) 16 August 1990 * PAGE 1 TO PAGE 7,PAGE 11,CLAIMS *	1,7	C07D411/04 C12P41/00 A61K31/505
P,X	WO-A-9 111 186 (EMORY UNIVERSITY) 8 August 1991 * page 1 - page 8; claims; figure 1 *	1-11	
P,X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 115, 1991, Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 259987g, S. L. DOONG ET AL. 'INHIBITION OF THE REPLICATION OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS IN VITRO BY 2',3'-DIDEOXY-3'-THIACYTIDINE AND RELATED ANALOGS.' page 27 ;column 1 ; * abstract * & PROC. NATL. ACAD. SCI. U.S.A. vol. 88, no. 19, October 1991, U.S.A. pages 8495 - 8499	1-11	

TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)

C07D

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	06 OCTOBER 1992	FRANCOIS J.C.

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

X : particularly relevant if taken alone
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